WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19,1875. THE 20TH OF MAY-MECKLEN.

BURG CENTENNIAL. Ere three score days and ten shall proper light before the public have passed over our heads one hundred years will have elapsed since the good people of Mecklenburg pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to the cause of Ameri can independence, and the question arises what are we doing to celebrate thereturn of a day that marks such a

roud and important era in our his-

tory ? We do not ask what the people of Charlotte and of Mecklenburg are do- friends to take into consideration if i ing but we ask what are the people of North Carolina in its whole length and breadth, doing in this matter? We all have an interest in this proud heritage no matter whether we belong to the mountains or to the sea shore, and we ought all to contribute in some way to make the ceremonies of the coming anniversary worthy of ourselves and worthy of the glorious ancestors whose noble deeds are to be celebrated.

Nor is it in North Carolina alone that an interest is felt in the approaching 20th May. Tennessee also comes in and claims to share the honor with us, on the ground that her soil was then part of North Carolina and her citizens true North Carolinians, and a cordial welcome will they have. Their Legislature has adopted the following resolution .

Whereas, On the 20th day of May, 1775, the people of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in convention assembled, declared their independ ence of Great Britain, and proclaimed to the world their intention of defend ing said independence with their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor; and whereas, the State of North Caro lina proposes to celebrate the centernial of this declaration on the 20th of May proximo; and whereas, the peopl of Tennessee were then citizens of the State of North Carolina and claim participation in this heritage of fame therefore, be it resolved by the Gener al Assembly of the State of Tennessee that a Committee of five on the part of the Senate and-on the part of the the Executive of the State of North mittee appointed by the Tennessee Historical Society, and to take such steps as may be necessary and proper to celebrate an event so glorious to

the fame of our common ancestry. But what has our Legislature done? Anything? We regret indeed to say that we believe it has done literally nothing. There is, if we mistake not, a proposition to appropriate a small stead law, with the mechanics and lasum to aid the people of Mecklenburg | borers lien law, with the rights of the in defraying the expenses necessarily incident to such a celebration, in effect to shift the burden from a part to the whole of the people, where it rightfully belongs, but the proposition is still a bare proposition and without that sauction necessary to make it a

We earnestly hope that the neces sary sanction will be given and that it will be given at once. There is no time to lose. Let it be done and let it be done quickly.

ANDREW JOHNSON. When Mr. Johnson was elected to represent the State of Tennessee in th Federal Senate we did not deem it necessary to express any opinion upon the subject. In fact we always feel some delicacy in speaking except in affairs of our sister States. Questions of internal domestic policy, it seems to us, sught rather to be left to the discussion and decision of the people to which they pertain. But the posi tion Mr. Johnson now occupies and the use he seems disposed to make of it will affect us no less directly than the people of Tennessee, and most injurously we fear. We have never expected any good result from his return to the scene of his former labors, and untimes our worst fears are about to be realized. We refer especially to the fact that Mr. Johnson has refused to take position as a Democratic member of the Senate, or to attend the caucus of our party in that body. We refer, also, to his declaration to newspaper inand his further declarations, denuncitory of the Southern portion of the national Democratic party. That he will consent to work in harmony with hoped for, but if Andrew Johnson intends to put himself up as a leader for Demograts from any section to folthen, that his return to the seat he formerly occupied will result in any tions. He once abandoned the land of his birth and the friends of his wouth now to any thing, to any body, to any that these restrictions will be respected less a thorn in our own side

THE CONVENTION. We take the following from the Al-

bemarle Times : The Wilmington JOURNAL in a leading article on this subject, rejoices over the victory, not at all offensively loves North Carolina and its people though as some of the anti-convention papers did, when they hoped the sub- constitution, the odious laws, the ject was dead. We think the people onerous taxes, and in many counties of the State owe to the editors of the the ignorant and corrupt officials radi-Journal, a debt of gratitude, that it will be hard to pay, they have always battled like men for what they believed to be for the best interests of our State. All honor to Engelhard and Saunders for their noble stand on the Conventon question.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

yesterday brought us the pleasing inbill in the Senate.

University, the friends of liberal and Page have resolved to vote as the learning generally, upon this fortunate | Senator has done. This, it is said, result—but more especially do we con- will make sure the Convention bill. gratulate all who seek to promote the advancement of agriculture and the mechanic arts upon this action of the

CONVENTION QUESTION.

The following communication, taken from the Petersburg Index and Appeal, is attributed, and we presume correctly, to the accomplished pen of Capt. SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, formerly the able editor of the Raleigh News. It places Governor Vance's position upon the Convention question in its

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., March 8, '75. To the Editor of the Index and Ap- into laws.

In regard to your editorial of Satur lay as to Governor Vance's position or alling a Convention in North Carolina to alter the Constitution of the State. permit me to say that you misconceiv the motive that influenced Governor Vance in favoring Convention. If the explanation given by you be the cor rect one, the absurdity of Governor Vance's position should cause his were not time for a commission de lunatico inquirendo to issue in h ase. It is too serious a matter suppose that his telegram was intend ed as one of the "practical jokes of he greatest wag of the South.

The true solution is, Gov. Vanc inks the passage of the Civil Rights Bill by the Republicans in Congress, will have the effect in North Carolina of driving away from its ranks the masses of the white men who have heretofore affiliated with the party who will unite with us, and make th ontest in their State so clearly is avor of the Democrats that there can enedoubt a very large majority of he delegates elect to the Couvention will belong to the Democratic party.

heretofore opposed Convention i North Carolina will now strongly ac vocate it, because apprehension of interference by Congress has passed away with the death of the Radical Congress. Even that body, before it ad ourned adopted the Poland resolution that President Grant had no right to

interfere with the State government in Arkansas, put in operation by the new Constitution. That a Democratic longress will allow Grant to interfere n North Carolina when a Republican ongress refused to allow him to do the same thing under similar circum stances in Arkansas, would be too vio ent a presumption to consider. Gov. Vance could not dream that he Convention, if called, would take

nv action to modify or in any way flect the Civil Rights bill, and he wil oubtless be surprised to see such a onstruction placed upon his telegram the Wilmington Journal. The writer has, until the adjourn-

ment of the 43rd Congress, constantly vention question; but now that the fangs of the serpent have been extracted, he will unite with the friends of of the bill. the measure in assisting to reform the defects and absurdities of the organic law of the state. He will do so with the fullest confidence that no confi.c: with the Federal Government can be under any pretext precipitated, and with the firm belief that the Legislature will so guard the bill that their can be no interference with the homecolored race as now secured by the mendments to the Federal Constitu tion, or with the terms of office of al persons who hold under the present Constitution. These restrictions will oubtless be incorporated in the bil n express language.

THE GOLDSBORO MESSENGER

The Messenger is now earnest and zealous in its support of the bill to call a Convention. It says:

The Messenger opposed the call of a Convention solely on the ground of "expediency," but yielded all opposiion when the State Executive Committee in January last decided that there was no foundation for the fear of the "inexpediency." The question now presents itself as a party measure, only one Republican Senator having voted for it, and as a party mearure it should now command the undi. favor it. This leaves seven or eight most prominent men are entered. The vided support of every Democrat or Conservative. The people, that is a My own opinion is that unless one or of her ex-governors and senators are decided majority, so far as we can two friends of the measure are absent in this spelli g-book contest. judge, desire a Convention, and the it will pass. I do not believe that Messenger has long considered it a a few men, and some of them as good necessity. But knowing that hasty, and faithful representatives as constitinconsiderate legislation is generally uency ever had, will take upon themproductive of harm, and considering selves the fearful responsibility of dethe state of affairs at Washington, we | feating the almost quanimous wishes opposed Convention at the present of the party; nor do I believe that the time more in a precautionarry man- Conservative people of any county diately collected by ladies. The capner, than to indicate any opposition to would justify their representative in tains, umpires and enunciators are the measure. We were at no time such a course, however much they stubborn in the matter,-willing to may be opposed to the policy of holdabide by the decision of our friends in ling a Convention. Whether it be good the General Assembly; and the majori- or bad policy to call a Convention, it seize the opportunity to give our own ty having declared for Convention, we will certainly be very bad policy for useful Benevolent Association a royal Mexico, 18 per cent. now cheerfully buckle on our armor a few men to unite with Republicans to do battle with our friends, and will to defeat their own party in a measure terviewers, that he belongs to no party, remit no exertion to insure its success. of such great State importance. We take it for granted that the House will pass the bill by the requi- Capital, can form any idea of the faith- as is the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and site two-thirds vote, and it will then ful labors of the friends of Convention Messenger, in our oppinion of Audrew be left with the people to say whether in both Houses. It is probably too Johnson. the Democrati Senators is hardly to be they will have a Democratic or a Rad- soon to speak of the representatives, ical Convention. The question of for the result of their labors is yet to "Convention" or "No Convention" is be seen. But in the Senate the good

low blindly, we sincerely trust he will not at all submitted to the people. | work has brought fourth its legitimate find himself powerless to accomplish Under the Constitution the General fruit, and so far as that body is con-We see little prospect, Assembly may call a Convention, a cerned, the Convention has been called. two-thirds vote concurring. Let us Among the Senators the most active and good to the people of the land of his estimate this important question at its most persistent friend of Convention. birth, Nor have they any assurance that | proper value. If the restrictions pro- has been vided for in the bill are scrutinized, it will be observed that the Convention and manhood and united with their will be powerless for harm to interests foes. If these ties did not bind him that were thought to be imperiled, and then to us, can any ties bind him we entertain not the slightest doubt

Mr. Johnson will, doubtless, be a by the Convention delegates, whether thorn in the side of the Radical party, the General Assembly has the right to but we very much fear he will be no prescribe such restrictions or not, on which point many of our best legal talents differ.

Then let the wheel be put in motion, and let every good man now resolve to put his strong shoulder to the wheel Be this the work of every man who and who deprecates the villainous calism has imposed upon us.

CONVENTION-WELL DONE FOR

WAKE. The vote of Wake, says the Raleigh Sentinel, is greater than that of any other county in the State. She has five members in the Legislature, all opposed to Convention. When two-A private telegram from Raleigh on thirds of the Democratic members in caucus resolved on Convention, telligence that the University Bill had Wake's Senator, Mr. Busbee, said he just passed its final reading in the could not set up his opinion against House of Representatives. No doubt that of his party and party friends, is entertained of the passage of the and he voted for Convention. We learn that the four Commoners, We congratulate the friends of the Messrs. Strong, Whitley, Stephenson

> Rev. J. M. Atkinson, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Raleigh.

GOVERNOR VANCE AND THE EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. YARBORUUGH HOUSE, Raleigh, March 16th, 1875;

Dear Journal:

As the session approaches its end there is a great rush to hurry through bills. Both Houses hold two sessions daily; and the work of the Committees having nearly concluded, the calendar claims entire attention. During the past few days many bills of more or less importance have been enacted

Yesterday there was some excitement attending the introduction into the Senate by Mr. Bell, of Carteret, the members of the House in my next, of a bill prohibiting

THE CHANGE OF GUAGE

by any railroad already incorporated, and establishing a State guage. This bill was intended to checkmate the recent decision of the Supreme Court allowing the Richmond and Danville North Carolina Railroad. The information here was that on Saturday a very large force was employed in the

learn, the former was successful, as of no other way to secount for the the work has not been finished until sudden appearance of so many publ to-day, even if it is now completed .- | matches, from one end of the count Another thing-many who have The act was ratified before 9 o'clock to the other. last evening. I do not know what affect the legislation will have, but of the popular fever. At Providence suppose it will be a matter for the Rhode Island, two hundred conte Courts. Anyhow it will stop the tants were marshalled, under leade the situation, but I believe it will be great State road would be drained into

> Oaksmith, the representative from unabridged. Carteret was very active and efficient in getting the bill through the House. It will be a matter of great interest to match the wisdom and beauty of the

now is whether the House will pass THE CONVENTION BILL.

Indeed this engrosses the attention hold out in opposition to the measure, and as there are only eighty two in the House, counting one or two Independents, who have acted entirely with the etc. After a learned judge had fallen party, three or four Democrats can in trying to spell "millennial," only defeat the bill, unless some Republi- one was left on either side-a married cans vote for it.

up as to the number of votes required was no hesitation, no mistake on the to pass the bill in the House. Mr. part of either and the struggle ended Ballard, of Gates, having died, and in a draw. The two ladies were an Mr. Thorne, of Warren, having been pointed captains of the next march, expelled, there are really only one which is awaited with great interest hundred and eighteen members of the by the people of the Queen city. House. The Constitution declares that no Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly point in size and interest, they be unless by the concurrence of twothirds of all the members of each which is the popular term just now, House of the General Assembly. It They create no end of amusement and may be of consequence whether it takes seventy-nine or eighty votes to in Indianapolis spelled the word

pass the bill. THE CHANCES OF PASSING THE BILL

No one, unless he has visited the

COL. W. POSTER FRENCH. the accomplished Senator from Robeson. From the first day of the session to the passage of the bill he has been earnest and active, and no one has contributed more than he to secure the final result. Our city is greatly inthe legislation he has secured for us.

will be hard to repay. I have found

of Sampson, on the Convention bill and questions of local importance, as well as in due application to his duties, and in enlarged and enlightened views upon all matters affecting the welfare of our section of the State, an able

the people. Senators Stanford of Durlin, Graham of Lincoln, Mills of Burke, Mc Elroy of Madison, Morehead of Guilford and Bell of Carteret, have all been active and efficient for the Corvention bill, and to the former, especially, are our people indebted for a bold and manly advocacy of their in-

I was very much pleased with the remarks of

passage of the Convention bill in re- liberty could with advantage have cording his vote in its favor. He was been given to the gentlemen who will necessarily absent, but responded to a compose the Convention. But with telegram and arrived an bour after all the objections that can be urged the vote. He had been an opponent against it and with all its limitations of the measure, but cheerfully sub- and restrictions there can be no doubt mitted to the will of his party friends, that it will work lasting good to the and in the happiest manner announced people of the whole State.

his vote. North Carolina contains no more worthy or more devoted son. After extended inquiry I am forced

to believe that the SUPPLEMENTARY USURY BILL.

will not pass the House. The friends of the original bill are uncompromis ing in their opposition to the supplementary bill. I think the Legislature has displayed more feeling upon this question than upon any other which has been before them this winter. Upon the subject of usury their ears are deaf to argument.

I shall have something to say as I prefer to wait until the vote is taken upon the question.

PUBLIC SPELLING MATCHES. Every winter developes, says the Atlanta Constitution, some mental epidemic in this country. Last year Railroad to change the guage of the it was the crusade; this year it is spelling matches. We do not mean t say that the latter were originated th year, or this century; but we mean word of changing the guage between say that they have just become Greensboro and Charlotte, and by popular that charity finds them a us working night and day it would be ful avenue to the pockets of the pe completed some time on Monday .- | ple, so interesting that the theatre The haste with which the bill was temporarily eclipsed as a place passed seemed to indicate that there amusement. The change may be du was a race between the Legislature both in New England and in the Wes and the railroad, in which, as I now to an extreme cold winter. We kno

A few cases will illustrate the natu change of guage at Greensboro, and ship, into two sides. Some of them consequently will effectually cut the were pupils from the city schools, but North Carolina Railroad in two at that | the school days of many more of them point. This will still more complicate were over long ago. The first missed word was "acc mmodate"-it brought | d ff rent and, we believe, more accu even better thus than to have the down three victims. The intellectual rate anthority than in 1873. There guage changed to Goldsboro, for then strife went on until there were only the country from both ends of this four left-two young ladies, a man, and a small boy. "Ammonia" seut the little fellow to grass; "tarlatan" The speech of Senator Bell on this very naturally upset the man, and one subject was very able. He is an ac of the young lad es spelled "sillabub" complished speaker, and a faithful with a "y," and the other fair intestant | 000,000; Holland, £80,000,000; Egyp and energetic public servant. Mr. took the prize-a copy of Webster's £75,000,000, Portugal, £69,000,00

Cincinnati early succumbed to the gentle movement, and at a recent public | 000,000; Canada. £30,000,000; making see what will result from the passage city were gathered, not only as spectators but as participants. The two cap-The question of greatest interest tains, gorgeously arrayed in button hole boquets, each led nineteen champion spellers. The words were ingeriously grouped for the purpose of misof all. A very few Democrats yet leading the victim by similar pronunciations of syllables. For instanc, "inoculate" with one "n" would be followed by "innocuous," with two,

and a single lady. The books were An interesting question has sprung ransacked for difficult words, but there As the matches spread from city to

city in the west, increasing at every come known as spelling tournaments, pleasant gossip. A prominent editor "osier," with a "z" and the papers are full of similar blunders by leading are very uncertain. Seventy-five or | m n in the matches St. Louis is now seventy-six members are known to planning one in which forty of her Democrats doubtful or openly opposed. | mayor, the British consul, and several

All the e matches are conducted for charitable purposes. While a deal of harmless and mirthful sport is evoked. the spell of words is made to bring spell of happiness to the suffering poor. In some of them a person who misess can try again by paying a fior of twenty-five cents, which is immechosen by the audience. Louisville and Knoxville propose to utilize the new popularity; and we suggest that our leading ladies and gentlemen lift. Fun and charity would be blend

ed in the novel entertainment WE are very glad to have the surpor of a cotemporary so highly esteemed

The Telegraph and Messenger says: In a recent conversation with representative of the New York Tribune, Andy Johnson said:

My contest in Tennessee was a very interesting one, and a very significant oue. It was the fighting of Hood's army over again. There were many of his generals and high officers, with their pardons in their pockets, trying to beat me as they tried during the

Aud this in the face of the fact that he received the votes of the majority of the Confederate soldiers in the Legislature! But it is quite characteristic debted to him for the interest he has of the old demagogue and ingrate .--We owe him a debt of gratitude which any other generous emotion as Grant himself. In our humble judgment, the day he was elected S nator from Tennessee, will prove one of the darkest that State has ever seen. He betrayed her once, and will not scruple to do so again if it is his interest .-He is a bad man, and always was .--If he had any conscience, it seems to us, Washington is the last place on representative of the true interests of earth to which he would care to go, where they could store food and hide upon Mr. Brown in this regard inflictreminding him so vividly as it would. in such an event, of the poor old woman whom he allowed to be so foully done to death. The Democratic party must watch him well. He sold them out once. Let him not be allowed to do so a second time.

THE CONVENTION BILL.

We print elsewhere this morning the full text of the Convention Bill as to picture. it will doubtless pass the House tomorrow. The bill does not in all respects provide for such a Convention of Franklin, upon the day after the as we desired. We think much larger

From the Pall-Wall Gaz-tte The nebts of the World,

South, and bravely did their protec-We endeavored nearly two years o give in these columns an approxidred miles away. The besiegers were mate estimate of the national debts of beaten tack and went away. But the the world. We concuded on that parrative tells us that the holoccasion that the indebtedness of the world might be placed at about £4 200,000,000. During the two years which have since passed there is good eason to believe that a large addition has been made to this sum. New countries and old countries vie wit each other in the money markets of Europe, and even China has within the last few weeks commenced a national debt. There is considerable difficulty in ascertaining the liabilities of the various nations which are thus heavily indebted. The annual almanacs give us some assistance in the subject; and the careful information which the Economist publishes in the "Investor's Manual" affords also considerable help in solving the question The following are the best estimates we can form of the principal national debts at the present time. We have contrasted them with the figures which

	Deot, (Est	HIRITOGET 3
Country.	1873	1875.
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		789,000 000
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		375,000,0 0
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Country.	Increase.	Decrease.
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	-	£10,000,000
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ita.v		-
		-
Russia		15,0 0,0
		THE RESERVE AND IN
	11 .07 700	8, 569,10
India	22,000, 00	
	43% (tip), 14	£ 3,0 ,000
1		
	Country. France. G eat Britain. United States. Hay. Spain. Austria. Guer man Empire,	France

we gave two years ago :

The apparent increase in the ebt-duess of the United States an e apparent decrease in the debt of he Russian Empire are due to our having followed on this occasion ten countries, therefore owe in the ag gregate upwards of £4,000,000,000 and rave added nearly it per cen , to the indebtedness during the two la ears. No other country in the world wes maything like £100,000,000. The ten next largest debts stand, we be eve, about as follows: Brazil, £82, Mexico, £63,000,000; Australian cole uies, £46,000,000; Peru, £37,000,000 Belgium, £36,000,000; Hungary, £32, largest national debts in the world amount, therefore, in the aggregate to £4.590,000,000. If we add £160,000,

indebtedness of the world must amount to £4,750,000,000. It is nearly as difficult to ascertain the charges which these debts involve as the amounts of the debts themselves. But, again, taking in the main the Economist as our guide, we shall arrive at the following conclu-

000 for the smaller debts, the nationa

etone.				its gratef
	Debt.	Interest	Mate Per Cent	XVII. intended jobbery, can party
France, Engini d United States Italy Austria Spain Russia Turkey, Germany Egypt India Mexico Brazii Austrainsia Peru Uoliand Poringal Belgium Hungary Canada	£900,0 0,0 0 7 000,00 441,0 0,0 0 39,00,00 350,0 0,10 37,000,0 200,00 0,0 75,0 0,0 13,000,0 63,5 0,000 82,000,0 83,000,0 83,000,0 83,000,0 83,000,0 83,000,0 83,000,0 83,000,0	£33, 00,60 26,70°, 40 27,6 0,0 1 15,350, 71 1 00°, 0 11,45°, 600 9,50°, 0 7,500, 10 5,9°, 0 5,0°, 0 4 00,150 8,1°, 6 2,10°, 6 2,10°, 6 2,10°, 0 1,50°, 00 1,50°, 00 1,50°, 00 1,50°, 00 1,50°, 00 1,50°, 00	4 4 3 4 7 4 5 4 6 7 8 3 5 5	demued rights. XVIII. nized her whom Co obedienoe XIX. since, futterince demu off forthwith XX. R ganizatio public w wisely, to
	£4,590 x 01,500	£188,55 (00)		commerc

The debts of these twenty countrie one impose, then, a charge £188,000,000 a year on their intabi ants. If we add £11,000,000 or debts, the national debts must impose a charge of £200,000,000 on the taxpayers of the wor'd, or of twice the sum which France, the country with the largest revenue in the world, is annually raising.

onatries are severally paying on the cominal amount of their debt non not, of course, be confounded at the rate at which they can now borrow, Indged by the latest quotations on the Stock Exchange, some of these may be given as follows: England, 34 per cept.: India, 4 per cept.: Holland, 41 per cent ; Canada, 41 per cent.; Australasia, 44 per cent ; United States, 11 per cent.; France, 5 per cent.; Rus as, 5 per cent.; Brazil, 5 per cent.; Italy, 6 per cent.; Portugal, 6 per cent.; Hungary, 71 per cent.; Egypt, 8 per cent.; Turkey, 10 per cent.; Peru, 10 per cent.; Spain, 15 per cent.;

COLORADO'S ANTIQUITIES.

gend of their Inhabitants.

A letter descriptive of the Hayden expedition's explorations in Southassociation. The story runs thus, as given us by our guide : Formerly the aborigines inhabited all this country we had been over as far west as the headwaters of the San Juan, as far north as the Rio Dolores, west some listance into Utah, and south and They had lived there from time im-

sland, which argumented as its inhab- Brown uttered, and knew that it was judges of election in their respective itants mult plied. They cultivated put hypothetically and not as a direct counties; and this act shall be in force the valley, fashioned whatever uten-sils they needed very neatly and atory of the speaker, followed by his fication. and somely out of clay and wood and | subsequent application of his remarks stone, not knowing any of the useful to Mr. Butler, impressed me at the metals; built their homes and kept time as a prevarication and an unfair their flocks and herds in the fertile response, which enabled him to finish always manifested in our welfare and He is as cold as a wedge, and as river bottoms, and worshipped the his sentence, which would otherwise thoroughly devoid of magnanimity, or sun. They were an eminently peace- have been stopped by the speaker .ful and prosperous peop e, living by But a careful examination of the record since, qualifying it by my own agriculture rather than by the chase. About a thousand years ago, how- distinct recollection, satisfies me that ever, they were visited by savage I did a great majory to Mr. Brown in strangers from the North, whom they imputing this intent to him, and that there was nothing in his response to treated ho pitably. Soon these visits became more frequent and approxing, the speaker inconsistent with entire Then their stroub come neigh ors good faith or with the integrity of an ancestors of the present Utes-began opright and honorable man. I a gret that I could not have stated to forage upon them, and, at last, to massacre them and devastate their farms; so, to save their lives at least, of the House, and have thus sided in they built houses high upon the caff. | wiping out the undeserved imputation

> But one summer the invaders did ned illness has kent me from my seat not go back to their mountains as the now for nearly four weeks, and will people expected, but brought their prevent my taking it again during the families with them and settled down, session. I am glad to have the oppor-So, driven from their homes and lands, tunity of expressing myself thus starving in their little niches on the freely and unreservedly to you, espehigh cliffs, they could only steal away cially in view of the during the night and wander across always entertained of Mr. Brown as a the cheerless uplands. To one who gentleman of the utmost integrity and has traveled these steppes such a flight moner, though doubtless sometimes seems terrible, and the mind hesitates excitable and impulsive, as I think he

away till the traders left.

At the cristone they halted, and pro-I shall never hesitate to express bably found friends, for the rocks and freely the conviction I have above exsaves are full of the nests of these hu- pressed to you; and if anything conman wrens and swallows. Here they tamed in this letter will, in your judg- | c uld find, while sixteen dead victims | pressed the opinion that Kellogg reand watch towers, dug reservoirs in beg you to consider this letter entirely the rocks to hold a supply of water, at your service for any use whatever leaks they inserted their lead their leaks they inserted their leads to hold a supply of water. collected, erected stone fortifications ment, be of service to Mr. Brown, which in all cases is precarious in this which you or other friends of Mr latitude, and once more stood at bay. Brown may think proper to make of it month fought and were beat-u back gard for yourself, I am very truly and returned day after day to the at- your obedient servant. tack as merciless and inevitable as the Hon. T. T. Crittenden, House

THE CONVENTION BILL. fenders were evacuating and moving

lows of the rocks were filled to the

rim with the mingled blood of con

querers and conquered, and red veins

It was such a victory ex they conle

not afford to gain again, and they were

dad when the long fight was over to

llow their wives and little ones t

Arizona, on well-nigh unapproachable

and their few descendants, the Mo-

quis, live in them to this day, preserv-

ing more carefully and purely the

The Republican Platform for 1876

lectaration of its present principles;

VI. Subsidies, special tariffs, Credit

Mobiler, Texan-Pacific, railroad grants.

and all sorts of monopolies blaze the

VII. No potism is obedience to Scrip-

VIII N gio supremsey in the

South to advance Christian civiliza-

1X Opposition legislatures ought to a suppressed by Federal troops as

X Returning boards are more po

Xt. The people have no right to

of the Constitution, economists, and

ause they are poor, must be classed

s benditti, and punished accordingly.

XIV. Central zed government is na-

ional strength, and State govern-

XV. Present salaries are insufficient

to maintain the dignity of office, and

night to be doubled immediately, with

pack pay at the pleasure of the official.

can party, cannot be too sternly con-

nized head of the Government,

public welfare, to shape legislation

commerce, to build railroads, and to

JOHN YOUNG BROWN.

House, Makes the Amende Hou-

orable in a Letter to a

812 TWELFTH STREET,

Washington, D. C., March 3, '75.

My Dear Colonel Crittenden :

of censure moved by myself.

injustice to Mr. Brown.

was on the occasion in question.

Representatives,

Mutual Friend.

and his household.

XVI. Carpet-baggers and office-

ments should be abolished except as

emplain when the Administration

cut then electrons, and should be up

gerous to Chantism.

anted by the President.

tural authority, and a blessing to the

pathway of Republican legislation.

sketch was obtained.

or life hereniter.

man is bound to respect.

permanent prosperity.

eigning family.

ependencies.

ts grateful recognition.

isolated bluffs, they built new towns,

he South. There in the deserts of

it ran down into the cauon.

Bill to be entitled an Act to call a Convention of the people of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, The present Constitution of North Carolina is, in many impor'ant particulars, unsuited to the wants and condition of our people; and whereas, in the judgment of this General Assembly, a Convention of the people is the only sure, and is besides the speediest and most economical mode of altering or amending it, and believing the end in view utterly in. practicable by legislative enactment on account of the great number of discordant and conflicting provisions of the Constitution as it now is, now therefore, Section 1. The General Assembly

history of their forefathers than their skill or wisdom. It was from one of of North Carolina do enact, (twotheir old men that this traditional thirds of all the members of eac House concurring), That a Convention of the people of North Carolina be and the same is hereby called, to me-The Republican party as representin the Hall of the House of Represen d by an enormous majority in both atives at the city of Raleigh, or Houses of the Forty-third Congress. Monday, the 6th day of September, A and illustrated in the acts of its last D., 1875, for the purpose of consider session, points with pride to its past ing and adopting such amendments to cord, and rejoices in the following the Constitution as they may deem necessary and expedient, subject only I. Third term now, and Presidency to the restrictions hereinafter pro

II Government by the bayonet SEC. 2. The said Convention shall suspension of habeas corpus at disconsist of one hundred and twenty cretion, and drumhead court mart al, delegates, and each county shall are the true elements of political entitled to the same number of del gates that it has members of th III. Specie payments in 1879 with House of Representatives under the present aportionment, and the said IV. Civil Rights means the white delegates shall have the qualification man has no rights which the black required of members of the House o Representatives, of which qualifies V. More taxes, more debt, and tions the Convention shall be the more expenditures the true road to

> SEC. 3. On the 1st Thursday August, 1875, the Sher ffs of the State shall open polls for the election of delegates to the said Convention from their re-pective counties, and the election aforesaid, and the registration for the same shall be held and conducted the officers threof, including registrars and judges of election, appointed; the vote counted and compared; the resuit preclaimed, and certificates issued in the same manner as is now provided by law for the election of members of the Hou e of Representatives of the General Assembly.

SEC. 4. The said delegates shall be fixed therefor, by the Calef Justice or one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court or Secretary of State. XII. A large standing army and who, if there be not a quorum, shall adjourn them to the same place, and ans was to keep the parties from fly powerful appropriation for the navy from day to day, until a quorum shall lieg at one another's throats and in the e indispensible to a republic, and to appear; and on the appearance of a meantime the strange assertion was sta of magnificent officers seeking quorum, he shall administer to each Mill. Opponents of the third term. of them the following oath: critics of the President, companions

"You, A. B., do solemnly swear (or tatives was bound by this incidental affirm as the delegate elect shall choose.) that you will faithfully maintain and support the Constitution of the United States and the several lirectly evade or disregard the dates | s dely because the President has sodeupon the Convention by the act of the to argue before this do ate was finish-General Assembly outhorizing your

election. So help you God. And no delegate shall be permitted olders are abused patriots who have to sit or be entitled to a sent in said suffered for their country, and merit Convention, or act a delegate there to. until he shall have subscribed to the XVII. Investigations by Congress above oath or affirmation; and as soon intended to expose corruption and as a majority of the delegates elect jobbery, and to dam ge the Republishall have thus appeared and been sworn in, they shall then proceed to elect their presiding officer, and such report of the committee. That redemued for trampling ou privatother officers and servants as they, XVIII. The President is the recog from time to time, shall flud necessary; and if a vacancy shall occur, the same whom Congress and the courts owe shall be fill d in the same manner as XIX. The newspaper press is a null the case of vacancies in the General since. A censor to restrain carping Assembly, Said Convention shall utterances and a severer law to con have no power to consider, debate, demn offending editors, are demanded adopt or propose any amendment to the existing Constitution or ordinance XX. Rings are self-sacrificing orupon the following subjects ganizations, intended to promote the

(1.) The Homestead and Personal

Property Exemptions, the mechanics' and laborers' lien, and the rights of and forgery. Such claims as these wisely, to stimulate enterprise, to aid married women, as now secured by put forth by the Senator from Indiana place appropriations where they will or 5, article V. of said Constitution, nor change the ratio between the poil prized that at the last moment the recommended making Long Branch and property tax as therein published; he summer capital of the nation, with nor shall the said Convention have liberal allowances for the President power to propose or adopt any amendment or ordinance vacating any office or term of office now existing and was all a shem, and that the Legisl ion or appointment under the existing Robert S. Hale, His Accuser in the Constitution and laws, until the same shall be vacated or expired under exi-ting laws; but the said Convention may recommend the abolishment of any The following is the text of the loter of Robert S. Hale, exempating | shall expire or vacancies occur, and | Hon, John Young Brown of Kentucky, they may provide for filling such vacancies, otherwise than as now, and and that the Legislature which el ctfrom the use of unparliamentary lau-Nor ed Pichback was not the Legislature of guage in alluding to Ben Butler. A limiting the terms thereof. synopsis of it was published in our shall said Convention adopt or protelegraphic columns a few days ago : pose any plan or amendment or scheme of compensation to the owners of emancipated slaves, nor a careful examination of the testimefor the payment of any liability it-I beg again to express my regret corred wholly or in part in sid of the that my severe and long continued late war betwen the States, no for the frem Connecticut. He then quote illness has prevented my taking any restoration of imprisonment tor debt; part in rectifying by the action of the nor shall they require or propose any House the injustice which I am fully educational or property qualification convinced was done your friend, Mr. for office or voting; nor shall said Con-

John Young Brown, by the resolution | vention pass any ordinances legislativ. in their character, except such as are In my conversation with you on the | necessary to submit the amended Conast day I was in my seat, some weeks stitution to the people for their ratifiago, I expressed my conviction that so cation or rejection, or to convene the far as that resolution imputed to Mr. General Assembly. Brown any intention of prevarieation | Sec. 5. The Constitution, as amend or double-dealing in his response to ed. shall be submitted to the people he Speaker I was satisfied on a re- for their ratification, and shall not be view of the record itself, and in view binding until the same shall have been of my own distinct recollection of the ratified by the qualified voters of the language uttered by Mr. Brown, that State, and the Convention shall pre-I, in common with the majority of the scribe the mode whereby the sense of

House, had been misled and had done the people thereon shall be taken and gery in Louisiana originated with the The record itself I know to be in-Sec. 6. There shall be printed imcorrect in making his language pre- mediately ten copies of this act for ceding his allusion to the case of cuch member of the General Assemsouthwest throughout Arizona and Burke a direct charge upon a person bly, and one hundred copies within not then named, when in fact it was a thirty days after its ratification for hypothetical case. I was watching with each board of county commissioners, memorial-since the earth was a small intense care every word that Mr. and the use of the registrars and

> says a singular development of civil Democrats had claimed that the color- dissipating in any way, and yet at the rights has occurred in that revenue ed registration in Louisiana was end of four years I had little or no district. T. W. Sykes, the only negro greater than the colored voting popu- money. I then married a young had guager, has been turned out of office lation, and that the white registration of eighteen years of age-who by orders from Washington.

The dearest drinks on record are ose of which the New Orleans Republican pens the following: "The counted for; in some of the States shirt, drawers, pants of near Louisiana where the Democrats even sewed a statch on a coat, and yet other day when the Appropriation bill had obtained control, the colored men before we had been married a year she was before United States Sepate, two Senators who were favorable to the the Democratic Senators argued that numbers of pairs of socks for modes of the Mississippi river, left the chamber for item making an appropriation of \$1, be purpose of taking a drink or some thing of the sort, and during their ab since the item was stricken out, and ed by my resolution. But my contin-Louisiana may be considered \$50,000 000 worse off than she would otherwise have been. Had either one of thes-Senators been present, the item would have stood

> heard from with reference to the pillaging of the wrecked Italian oark were outraged. Giovanni on the Massachusetts coast. a few days ago. The vessel was caded with wine and other valuable nerchandise. She went to pieces, and a gang of banditti-real banditti. mind you - rushed upon the dismantled vessel and took everything they drank themselves into a frenzy, which message in that he had three lighted the matter. Our farm has increased from two lighted in a wild and bloody could be that he had three lighted the matter. Our farm has increased from two lights and light have in that he had three lights have in that he had three lights have in the light have light have in the light have in the light have resulted in a wild and bloody conflict. anything approaching to it in bandit-tism in Louisiana they have not men-ROBERT S. HALF.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HEADQUARTERS.

FERRY REPLIES TO MORTON ON PINCHBACK. YNOPSIS OF SENATOR PERRY'S SPEECH.

EFFORTS TO REMOVE HOLDEN FROM HIS OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Merch 15-Noon-In the Senate the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was resumed and Ferry, of Counectiont, replied to the argument of

They are polling the Senate for Wil. liams for the Court of St. James, vice Washington, March 11-Night In the Senate to-day the resolution for Schenck. Fish is also mention din connection with St. James, and Judge the admission of Pinchback being be Pierrepont and Andrew D. White fore the Senale, Ferry, of Connecti-Presiden of the Cornell University at, said the Senator from Indiana as successor to the State Department Morton) a few days ago argued that A North Carolina delegation visited when the President was called upon the President and urged the removal o suppress domestic violence, under of Governor Holden from the Rales he Act of 1795, his compliance involved the determination of the lawful- Postmastership. WASHINGTON, March 16.-Noon ness of the authority making the call, In the Senate the consideration of the hat the Senate was constnively bound resolution for the admission of Pinch. v the action of the President. He, Ferry) did not concur in that arguback was resumed and Alcorn, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of seating him ment The proposition was repug-Washington, March 16-Nightant to the Constitution in its plainest terms and destructive to both Hope H. Slatter plead guilty of man-Houses of Congress. The Senate de-slaughter, which was accepted. Judg rived its powers from the Constitu- ment will be rendered on Monday the tion; it required no legislation, no act | 29th. Slatter's wife was in court. f Congress to define the mode by Pinchback was under discussion all which the Senate should exercise its day and to-night. A vote will b powers. The President derived his reached by midnight. His defeat authority from the Act of 1795, but conceded. WASHINGTON, March 17.-Nighthe Senate had the power to inquire The President has sent a message to the into the election of any of its mem-Senate regarding the Black Hills. bera before the Act of 1794 was pastreaty will be attempted to open up ed. If the effect of that was to cou the country, and in the meantime in fer upon the President power to de ermin- conclusively upon the legiti- truders will be expelled. It is understood that the Republiusey of the Legislature electing a Senator, or the Executive of the State cans will not press the resolution endorsing the President's recognition of s going his credentials so as to control the Senate when making inquiry as to Kellogg as the Governor of Louisians. the election of a member, then the Act was void. Mr. Ferry did not, how-NORTH CAROLINA. ever, give to the Act of 1795 anv such construction as that placed upon u by GHANGE OF GUAGE OF N. C. the Senator form Indiana (Morton). Mr. Ferry then argued that the Seaate in judging of the election of its colled to order at 12 o'clock on the day members was not bound by any decis TRAINS TO RUN THROUGH TO. ion of the President, which might be

the legal L gislature of the State -

hood the truth

should be met.

the vexed question in regard

Senator from Connecticut.

made incidentally by him solely for the purpose of preserving the peace. SUIT OF THE WESTERN N. C. All the President was doing in Louisi-R. R. AGAINST L. P. BAYNE & CO. VERDICT IN FAVOR OF THE set uphere by the Schator from Indiana ROAD. that the Senate or House of Represen-RICHMOND, March 15-Night-In decision. If this proposition was true that the person signing the cred-utials of the applicant was not the lawful | giving validity to the lease of the Governor of Louisiana and the Legisla- North Carolina Railroad to the Rich-13th, 14th and 15th smendments; and ture which elet-d him was not legal mond & Danville Railroad Company. that you will neither directly or in- yet the Sena e must accept the a both the latter Company have been actively at work night and day changing the

enjoined nor the restrictions imposed sided Mr. Ferry knew it was proposed guage of the road between Greensboro and Charlotte, N. C., which will be completed by to-morrow, when · d that the report of the Senate Committe which investigated Louisiana trains will run through by the Air Line from Atlanta to Richmond with-ATLANTA, March 15-Night-Lest night the gauge of the North Carolina Railroad for 90 miles was changed between 11 o'clock and daylight to correspond with the gauge of the Atlanta Air Line. This opens a through line logg government even worse than the from New Orleans to New York. No change of cars between New Orleans port was aga not the personal and po-NEW YORK, March 17,-Noon-In who signed it. The Senate knew from

quired if it was expected that all the

damage which had been inflicted upon Louisiana would be repaired by the admission of Pinchback.

Mr. West replied that would hardly

be possible, but it was a lamentable

fact that the bill for the relief of persons in the overflowed districts of the

Mississippi had failed on account of

Louisiana not having her two Sena-

tors. If the other Senator from that

State had been in his seat the bill

would have been passed. Refuse to

admit Pinchback now and the verdict

would go out to the country once more

that the Kellogg government was a

fraud. Crime and violer ce would have

field sway in the State again; the

White Leagues would murder and

WASHINGTON, March 15. - Night -

RAIL-ROAD.

there would be no peace.

the suit of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, of North Carolina, against L. P. Bayue & Co. for \$480,000 in bonds the referee has dec.ded in favor of the Railroa ! Company. Mr. Bayne was held in \$200,-000 to give up the bonds but on consenting to deposit the bonds in the legal Governor of the State. The hands of the Court he was released on Senate in admitting Pinchback would admit the personification of falsehood | the nominal bail of one thousand dol-

From the Norfolk Landmark. Vance's Reception in Virginia. of the case. Mr. Ferry was not sur-Everything which tends to promote the mutual good feeling and regard Senate should have a new version of which North Carolina and Virginia the Louisiana troubles when all the should cherish for each other, is haird 600 pages of testimony before the Sen by us with unaffected pleasure; for, as ate showed that Kellogg's authority the States were bound together in war, so in peace are they identified in many which elected Pinchback was not the of their interests. And hence it's legal Legislature of the State. The that we have observed the impression friends of the applicant needed made by Vance during his recent visit change their base. The proposition with great satisfaction. He began his of the Senator from Ldiana was that career as a "platform orator" in this the Senate was bound to find a false city last Spring, and within the past week made his appearance in Rich Morton said that the Senate did not mond and Petersburg. In the Capi-tol he was received with great cordiknow that Kellogg was not Governer, ality, and became the object of universal attention, while in the Cockade Louisiana, as had been stated by the City they had to take the Carolina orator to a larger hall than the torigi-Senator did not know it himself, and nally selected, in order to find room for the people who flocked to hear. ny, he [Morton] thought would con-The impression which he made is tradict the statements of the Senator shown in the following paragraph taken from the Index-Appeal, which says: from the decision in the case of Luther "Governor Vance not only carried vs. Boyden and argued that the Sua vay his listeners with impressive latpreme Court of the United States reguage and frequently eloquent bursts, cognizes the government recogniz d but he gave information which was sa by the President, and that the power useful as startling. The effort of this

to reverse the recognition of the Presdistinguished gentleman proved his ident was only to be found in the entitlement to the reputation that pre-ceded him, and we have to thank him joint action of both Hoses of Conpersonally for an intellectual treat." West, of Louisiana, said the Sens-We repeat that we are glad Vance or from Connecticut, Ferry, had has made this second visit to Virginia, claime I that the Republican governfor it has enabled him to show, in ment of Louisiana had no basis but part at least, that he is not only fullof alsehood and forgery. This charge the most charming humor and a great had leen made here for months, and "stump speaker," but that he has a ne, [West] thought it time that it lofty range of thought and a wider The frend and for range of cultivation than those who do not know his powers and attainments have been disposed to attribute to opposition party, and was carried out by them, and not by the Republican party. He argued that the Republicans were in the majority in Loui-Bully. iana, in 1872, and were in the minori I have been married twenty-two to to-day; that Kellogg was legally years. The first four years before elected Gov-ruor, and that the claim was married, I began farming with of Pinchback, now before the Serate. was just; that he was legally

two hundred and fifty acres, in Biae elected Senstor, and, outside of Grass r gion, Kentucky I handled ail party considerations, shouln cattle, hogs, sheep and horses-pring be admitted to his seat. The cipally the first two named-and avel, thought, tolerably economically; Louisiana would be settled, and peace spent none of my money for tobacc The Nashville Union and American in that State would prevail again. The in any way; neither betting a cent or was ten thousand below the white never done any housework or work of voting population, according to the any kind except to make a portion of census of 1870. This was easily achher clothes. She had never made a counted for; in some of the States shirt, drawers, pants or waistcoat, or had left and emigrated to Louisiana had made for me every one of the atsince the last census was taken; when ticles of clothing named, and kui number of white males over 21 years me, not excepting an old hat of i age, they seemed to have forgotten two. She had also made lutter, at there were fi teen thousand un- sold eggs, chickens, and ouer

naturalized foreigners in the State not fowls, and vegetables to the amount entitled to vote. He did not mean to of near six hundred dollars in cash at say that all the frauds in Louisiana the end of the year, whereas, during originated with the Democratic party; the four years that I was single I had there they were originated and perpenever sold five cents worth-besides trated by a few adventurers, through making me purely happy and con Ben Butler will doubtless never le whem the Democratic masses in the tented with my home. And so far is State had been led to believe they to making of money, we have made money clear of expenses exer since #8 have undertaken the farm, and she has length from the testimony before the made three hundred and fifty to fie Senate Committee, to show that Kel- hundred dollars every year except one, during the time, selling butter, the report made to the House of Rep- eggs, and marketing of different kinds My year y expenses of flue clothing Wheeler, and Frye, in which they expenses of the pressed the opinion that Kellogg rethan my yearly expenses were after I ceived a majorier of the votes in 1872, was married combined with the our farm has increased from two has that he had a private conversation not married it never would have in with those north creased but little if any; and I have nights, when my wife was at home, since we were married, and her cheeks kiss as sweetly to me as they did the morning after I was marrie